The Influence of Structural Features and Surface Proper- 20-119-5-33/59 ties on the Froth Flotation Extraction of Poorly Floatable Lead Minerals

and composition strongly differentiates from the easily floatable minerals. Therefore the authors tried to explain the unsatisfactory results in the floatation of the above mentioned minerals by the investigation of their crystallo-chemical characteristic features and of their surface properties with regard to water and various flotation reagents. Based on the results of these investigations also the most effective methods for the floatation of the mentioned minerals are to be found. The authors first of all calculated the energies of the crystal lattices of the lead minerals to be investigated by means of the method by Forsman. According to the results given in a table the energies of the crystal lattices of cerussitem anglesite and wulfenite (group I) differ only little from each other. The second group of minerals (mimetisite, pyromorphite and vanadinite) have great values of lattice energies. The greatest energies of the crystal lattice have beudantite, minesite, plumbo bojarosite and pyromorphite. Already the given data make possible an orientation in the estimation of the flotation properties with regard to their capability for interaction of all mentioned minerals with the reagents. The inve-

Card 2/3

The Influence of Structural Features and Surface 20-119-5-33/59 Properties on the Froth Flotation Extraction of Poorly Ploatable Lead Minerals

stigation carried out showed the coincidence of the flotation properties with the capability for interaction of the mentioned minerals with the calculated values of energy of the crystal lattice. Thus, for instance, the effectiveness of the action of sodium sulfide on oxide lead minerals decreases in the transition from the minerals of group I to the minerals of groups II and III. Various details concerning the flotation of groups floatable minerals are given. Phosphotene, petroleum, lubricating served as new effective flotation reagents. Finally the author thanks N.V. Belov, Member, Academy of Sciences, and G. B. Bokiy for valuable advice. There are 1 table and 2 references, 0 of

SUBMITTED:

December 18, 1957

Card 3/3

S07/180-59-3-3/43

AUTHORS:

Glembotskiy, V.A. Kelchemanova, A.Ye. and

Pikkat rdynskaya A.P. (Moscow)

TITLE

Locking for New Methods of Separating Collective

Flotation Concentrates

FRIODICAL: Izvestiya Akadomii nauk SSSR Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh

nauk, Metallargiya i toplivo 1931 Er 3, pp 13-19 (USSR)

FF. TRACT.

This article is a report approved by a session of the Uchenyy Sovet (Scientific Council) of the Institut Gornego dela (Mining Institute) AN SSSR (AS USSR) in Occamber 1996. The authors mention the promising proposals of A.S. Koney and L.B. Debrivings, adopted at the Lerinogerskaya obogatitel naya fabrika (Lerinogersk Beneficiation Works) (Ref. L and 2) for the separation of cellective lead zinc concentrates. To extend the range of application of collective flotation the authors decided to study other possible methods. This has red them to laboratory scale studies of the stability of the adsorbed layers of collector on particle surfaces in relation to different factors. For this the mineral suspension was treated for a given time with a collector and then subjected to flotation under normal conditions

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SOV/180-59-3-3/43

Looking for New Methods of Separating Collective Flotation Concentrates

The product was exposed to the action of the factor being studied and again flotated; with complete destruction of the adsorbed layer hardly any flotation occurred. Abrasive factors were studied using quartz, which was mixed together with the mineral (galenite) in the flotation chamber (Fig 1 shows the flowsheet): the effectiveness depended on the origin of the mineral and the collector used. Quartz was found ineffective with a pyrite, a chalcopyrite and a sphalerite. Thermal disruption of the adsorbed layers was studied using hot water, steam or electric (induction or ordinary frequency) heating of the froth flotation product. Results for water at 100°C are shown as plots of mineral recovery in the second flotation against time of heating (Fig 2 and 3) for a galenite, sphalerite and pyrite with other and anyl xanthates. The treatment was most effective with the galenite. Steam was less effective than hot water Electric heating was effective for materials relatively insusceptible to hot water treatment: high-frequency heating heating

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sov/180-59-3-3/43

Looking for New Methods of Separating Collective Flotation Concentrates

experiments in which G.M.Dmitriyeva participated showed no advantages. To elucadate details of the adsorption layer disruption process special determinations were made of the rate and degrees of decomposition of xanthate solutions at elevated temperatures and also the quantity of xanthate leaving the mineral surface under the action of mechanical or thermal factors. Fig 5 shows plots of amount of undecomposed potassium ethyl xanthates against cime for 30, 60, 80 and 100°C, Fig 6 shows plets of undecomposed ethyl, butyl and amyl xanthates after 30 minutes treatment against temporature. The authors conclude previsionally that with thermal decomposition of the adsorbed layer there is no appearance of free xanthate ions in the solutions: the stability of a freshly separate ion is considerably reduced. Since 1956, the authors have been working in collaboration with the laboratoriya ulitrazvuka (Ultrasonics Laboratory) (head L.D.Rozenberg) of the Akusticheskiy institut (Acoustles Institute) of the AN SSSR (AS USSR). A magnetostruction vibrator (frequency

Card 3/4

507/186-59-3-3/43

Looking for New Methods of Separating Collective Flotation Concentrates

20 k Hertz; intensity 2 watt/cm²); was used on froth products of galenite, pyrite, spalerite, chalcopyrite, scheelite; calcite, beryl zircon, ilmenite and some other minerals a chalcopyrite-galenite flotation product could be separated, the galenite being depressed. It is not clear in what form the xanthate is removed from the sulphide surface. It is doubtful if either the abrasive cavitation or temperature rises produced by the ultrasonic beam remove the xanthate. Adsorbed cleate layers on beryl and ilmenite were removed but in general such layers proved stable. Technical—sconomic calculations are said by the authors to be favourable to the use of ultrasonics, There are 5 figures. I table and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

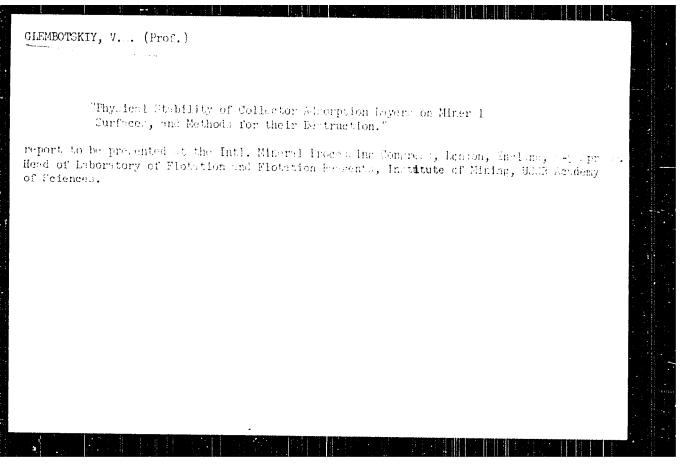
SUBMITTED: January 29, 1959

Card 4/4

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; MAKOTSKIY, G.M., red.1zd-va; KOLOKOL'NIKOV, K.A., tekhn.red.

[Mineral dressing] Obogashchenie poleznykh iskopaenykh. Moskva, 1960. 180 p. (MIRA 13:6)

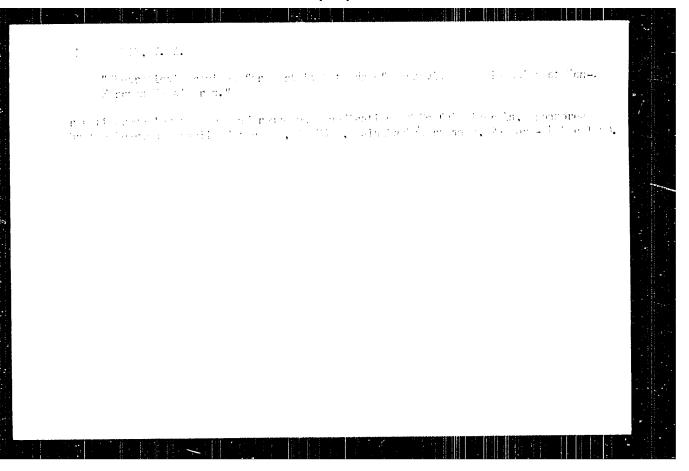
1. Akudemiya nauk SSSR. Inatitut gornogo dala. (Ore dressing)



POL'KIN, Stepan Ivanovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; EYGELES, M.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TROITSKIY, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; AYSMYENOK, A.F., otv.red.; GLEMBOTSKIY, Y.A., red.; YEZDOKOYA, M.L., red.ind-va; PROZOROYSKAYA, Y.L., tekhn.red.; BERRSSLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhn.red.

[Flotation of rare metal and tin ores] Flotatniin rud redkikh metallov i olova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry pogornomu delu, 1960. 637 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Flotation) (Nonferrous metals)



Effect of heavy metal ions on the interaction of zinc blends and pyrite with muthates in flotation. Izv. All SSSR, Otd. tekh. nauk. Met.1 topl. no.5:200-206 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11) (Flotation) (Sphalerite)

 S/194/61/000/008/061/092 D201/D304

AUTHORS:

Glembotskiy, V.A. and Kolchemanova, A.Ye.

TITLE:

The possibility of using ultrasound for the disintegration of flotation layers of reagent-collectors

at the surface of mineral particles

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy shurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 12, abstract 8 E84 (Nauchn. soobshch. In-t gorn dela al SSSR, 1960, 6, 32-37)

The method of ultrasonic disintegration was examined for the adsorption layers of collectors formed at the surface of sulphide and non-sulphide minerals. The experiments were carried out at a frequency of 20 kc/s and intensity ~ 2 W/cm². It was found that subjected for 60 sec. only, the galenite with grains 0.1-0.15 mm has its flotation capability substantially changed and after 3 minutes it loses it completely. The US has a good effect on pyrite and practically no effect on floated-off sphalerite and

Card 1/2

The possibility of using...

S/194/61/000/000/061/092 U201/D304

chalco pyrite which makes it possible to apply ultrasound for separating complex concentrates. In order to examine the effect of ultrasound, the influence of temperature on adsorption layers was analyzed in the range which take place in ultrasonic irradiation (30-60°G). It is shown that the temperature has practically no effect. All the other conditions being the same, the ultrasound has more effect on coarse-grained materials. Experiments were carried out to determine the optimum quantity of the collector required for subsequent ultrasonic processing. I figure. 5 tables. 2 references. Abstractor's note: Gomplete translation

Card 2/2

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; SUROKIN, M.M., aspirant

Deactivation of sphalerite in an acid medium. Trudy Inst.gor.dela 6:77-84 160.

(Sphalerite)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; SMIRLOVA, I.S.

Flotation methods of ore dressing are one hundred years old. TSvet.
met 33 no. 12:11-14 D '60. (MIRLA 13:12)

(Flotation)

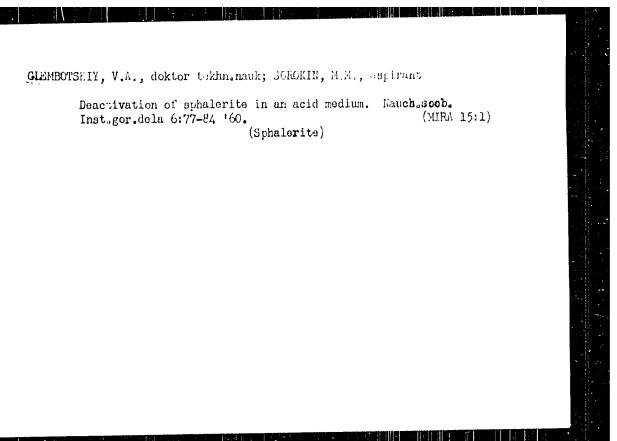
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SOLOZHENEIN, P.M.; GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; OGNEVA, L.I.; ZHITOMIRSKIY, A.N.

Complex utilization of waste at the Maikhura concentrating mill
Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekh. nauk AN Tadzh.SSR 1:33-44 (60

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.

(Ore dressing) (Salvage (Waste, etc.))
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GLEMBOTSKIT, V.A.; SOROXIN, M.M.

New inhibitor for bornite and chalcosine in the selection of combined comportance and copper-lead concentrates. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.5: 1146-1149 0 160.

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii mank SSSR. Predstavlene akademiken A.A.Skachinskim.

(Bornite) (Chalcocite)

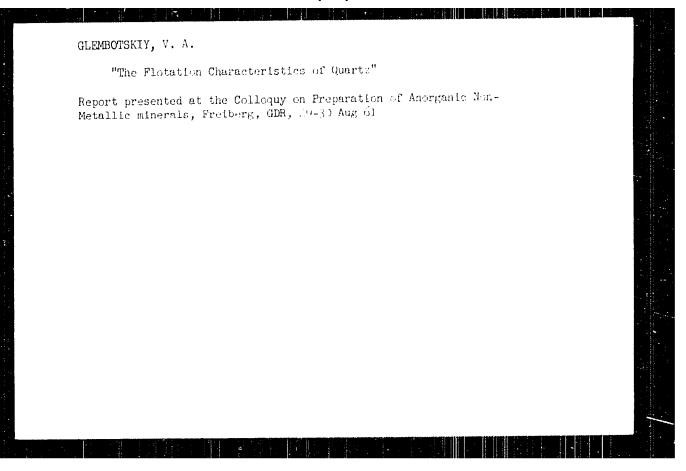
GENEBOTSKIY, Vladimir Aleksondrovich; prof. dokt.tekhn.nauk; ELASSEN,
Villi Ivanovich, prof.dokt.tekhn.nauk; PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; POL'KIN,S.I., otv.red.; RTKOV,N..., red.izd-va;
KACHALKINA,Z.I., red.izd-vo; SAL'TSOVSKIY,M.S., rekhn.red.

[Flotation] Flotatsine. Pod obshchei red. I.B.Flukaina.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry no gornoum delu.
1961. 547 p.

(MIHA 14:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin)

(Flotation)



GLEMBJISKIY, V.A.: UVAROV, V.S.; SOLJZHENKIN, F.M.

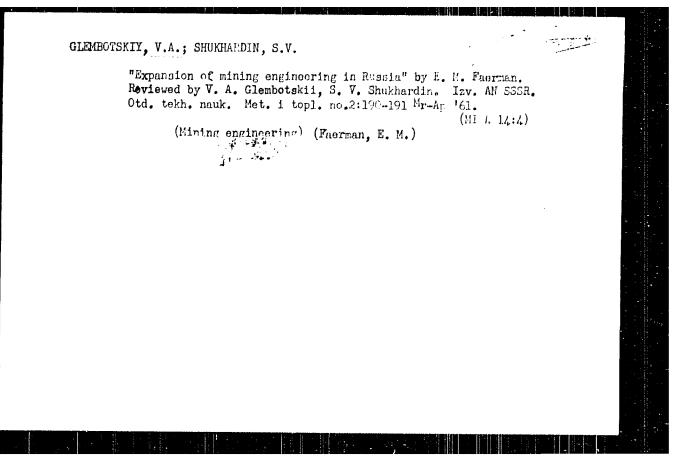
Some flotation data on celestine. Izv. Gtd. geol.-kbim. i tekh.
nauk Ali Tadzh. SSR No.1:51-56 '61. (NIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Celestite) (Flotation)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.: UYAROV, V.S.; SDLOZHENKIN, F.M.

Studying the effect of some electrolytes on the flotation of celestine ty means of various collectors. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. 1 tekh. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR No.1:57-62 '61.

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Celestite) (Flotation)



GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEVA, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the dependence of the flotation properties of a mineral on the conditions of its genesis and its geochemical features.

Nauch. soob. IGD 16:14-13 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Minerals-Analysis) (Flotation)

GIEMEOTSKIY, V.A.; KULIKOV, I.M.

Effect of calcium and magnesium ions on cerussite sulfidizing and flotation processes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 5 no.2:38-44 '62. (klik 15:3)

1. Irkutskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra obopashcheniya polennykh iskopayemykh. (Gerussite) (Ore dressing) (Ion exchange)

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Positive effect of ammonium sulfate on processes of sulfidizing and flotation of cerussite in presence of calcium and magnesium ions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 5 no.3:32-41 162. (MIRA 15:11)

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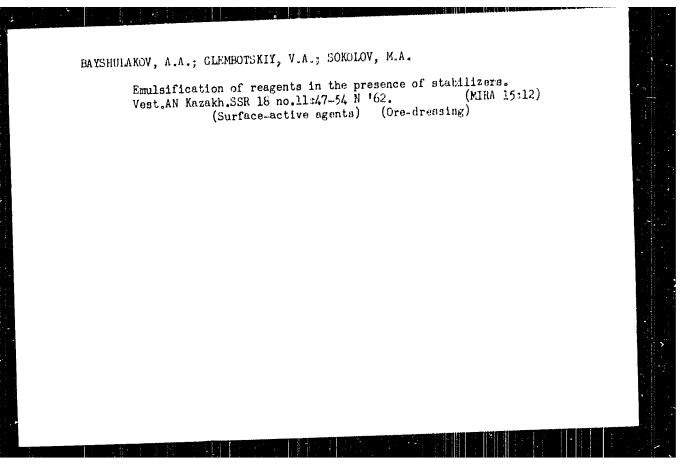
(Cerussite) (Flotation)

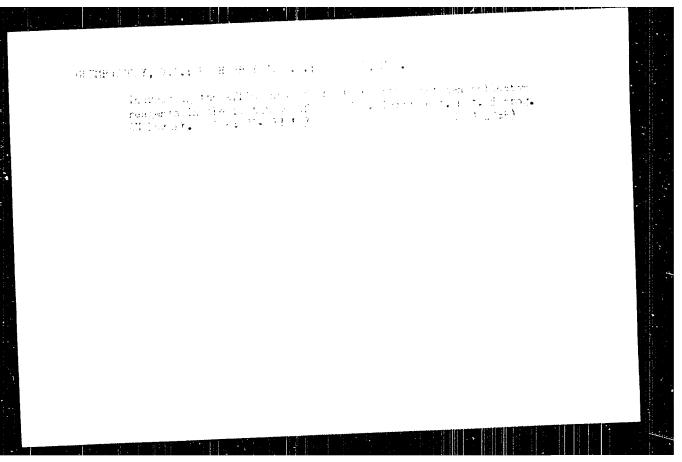
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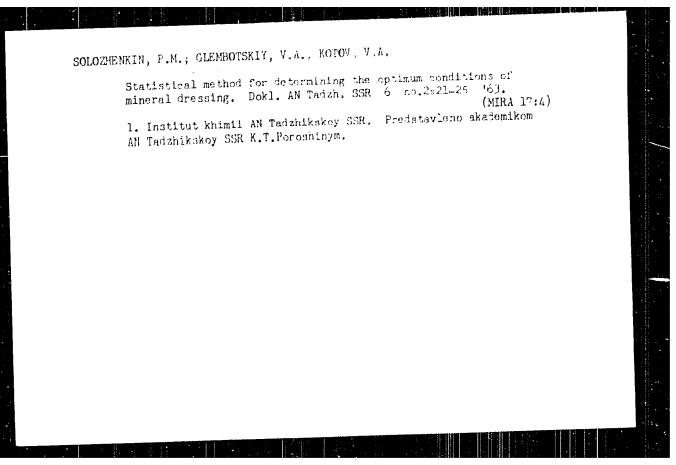
PLAKSIN, I.N., otv. red.; GLEMEOTSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhm. nauk, mam. otv. red.; KLASSEN, V.I., doktor tekhm. nauk, red.; OFOLOVICH, A.M., kand. tekhm.nauk, red.; TRET YEKOV, O.V., red.; BARSKIY, L.A., kand. tekhm. nauk, red.; MAKOVOKIY, G.M., red. izd-va; GOLUB', S.F., tekhm. red.

[Gre drossing and coal preparation in the Kazakh S.S.k.; transactions of the out-of-town mession in Balkhash and Karaganda, of the Section on Fineral bressing of the Loarned Council of the A.A.Skochinskii bining Institute (Boverber-December 1960)]Zadachi obograshcheniin rud i uglei Kazukhakoi SSR; trudy vyezdnoi sessii sektsii obograshcheniin poleznykh iskopaenykh Uchenogo soveta Instituta i gernogo dela ir. A.A.Skochinskogo v gorodakh Balkhashe i Karaganda, noishridekabri 1960 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 173 p. (MICA 15:10)

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Rate of formation of an abserption layer of flotation agents on mineral particles. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 19.no.2:17.-20 F 163.

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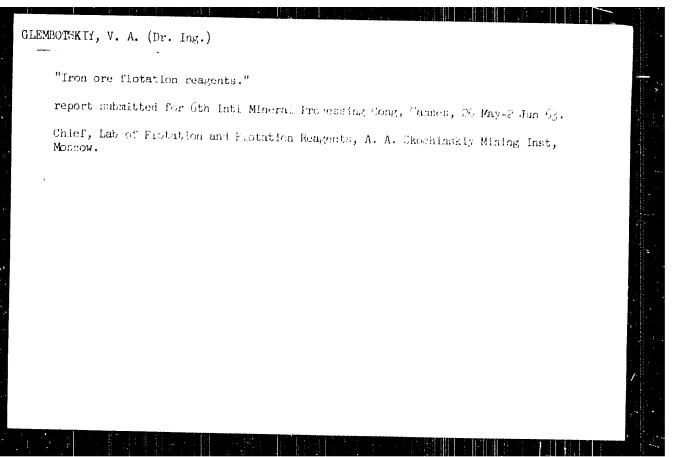
(Adsorption)

(Flotation)

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; KULLZOV. L.E.

Sulfidization of corunnite by scans of various 3. Cidizorn and their combinations in the Cidintion process. Trudy IFI no.201 27-35 463.

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SOROKIN, M.M., kard.tekhn.neuk, prof : GLEMEOTSKIY, V.A., doktor tekhn.rauk;
RAUKEVIRER, Yo.L., hand.tekhn.neuk

Flotation properties of some compounds of the aromatic meries. Nauch, soob. IGD 19:12-23 (63. (MIRA 17:2))

Mechanism underlying the activating effect of some water-soluble compounds on the flotation of celestine and anhydrite. Dckl.

AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.3:26-29 463. (MIRA 17:4)

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respondentom AN Tadzhikskoy B.B. V.I. Mikitinym.

GLEMBOTSKIY, V.A.; UVAROV, V.S.

Effect of sodium sulfide on the flotation of celestine and anhydrite. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.5:24-27 '63. (MRA 17:4)

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GLEMBOTSKIY, V. A.; ANFIMOVA, Ye. A.

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GLEGOTSKIY, V.A., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; VASLLYEV, b.K., red.

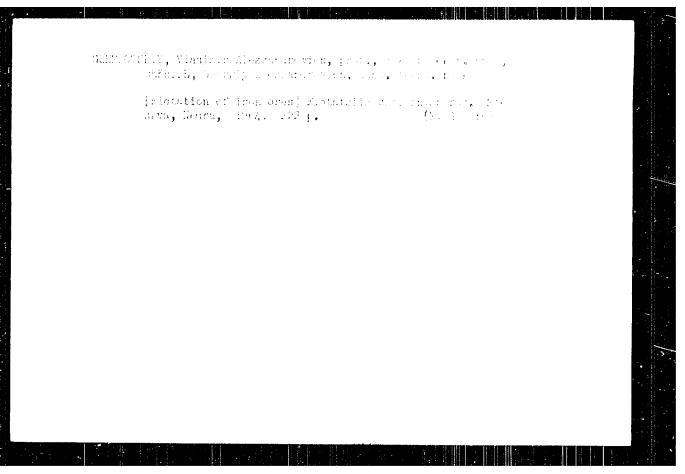
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1. Moscow. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.

GLEMBOTSKIY, Vladimir Aleksamdrevich; EMITRIYEVA, Gali
Mikhaylovna

[Effect of the origin of minerals on their flotation
characteristics] Vliianie genezisa mineralov na ikh flotatsionnye mvoistva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1965. 110 p.

(BIRA 18:3)



ARASHKEVICH, Vicevolod Markovich; BONDAR', H.Z., reteenment;
GLEMOTSKIY, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenment;
KUNIK, V.F., red., 1zd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Dressing of nonferrous metal ores] Obogashchenie rud tsvetnykh metallov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Madra," 1964. 492 p.

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Thereacing the effectiveness of the flotation of sulfide ores using the method of separate processing of various fractions of a polydispersed pulp. Tav. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. thur. 7 no.53349.155 164. (MIRA 17:12

1. Inswhaf, gornogo dela iment A.A. Skochirskogo.

GLEIBOTSKI, Ya. L.

"Comparative rate of direct and reverse mutations in the loci of <u>Yellow</u>, <u>Achaete-Scuts</u>, <u>Maits and Forked N Drosochila D-lanoractor</u>." Chair of Genetics (Prof. N. F. Dubinin)
All-Union Zootechnical Institute of Fur-Bearing Annuals at Dalashikha near Moscow.

(p. 813) by <u>Glerbotskii</u>, Ya. L.

30: <u>Biological Journal</u> (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. V, 1936, No. 5

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GENECTORIY, Ya. L.

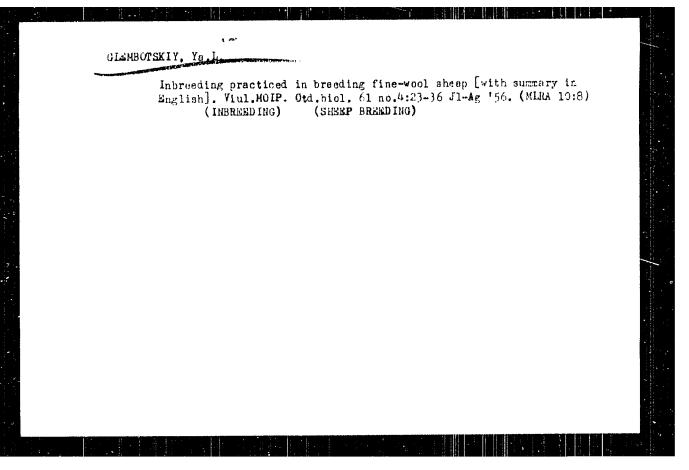
6827. Kulinin, A. D. i Glembotskiy, Ya. L.
3500 kilogrammov molòka ot Kazhodoy korovy. (Opyt ratoty markhin.
Podsobnogo bkozynystva Torr evmorpiti). Takutsk, Takutkni olzdat,
1°54. 28 s. 20 sm. (M-vo sal'skogo khozynystva yakut. ASSR. Uzbastniki
"akhv) 3.900 ekz. 30 k. = (55-28/1) = 636.1.023 st (57.31)

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GLEMBOTSKIY, Ya.L.; POPOV, S.N.

"Present state and prospective development of animal husbards, in Leas and Olekminsk Districts of the Yakut A.S.J.K."

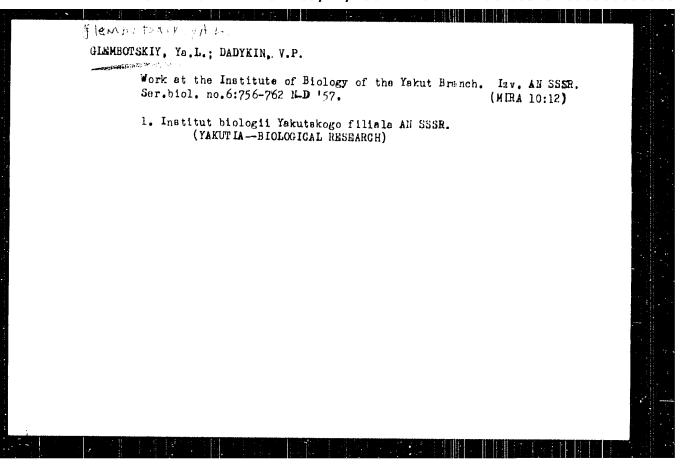
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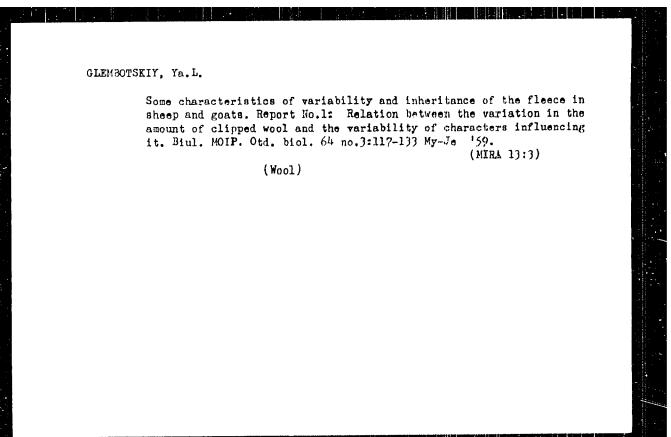


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(Yakutia--Natural resources) (Yakutia--Agriculture)





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Some characteristics of the variability and inheritance of fleece in sheep and goats. Report No. 2: Inheritance of the wool clip in crosses between Angora goats and course-wool goats. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 65 no. 4:89-101 J1-Ag '60.

(GOAT BREEDING) (WOOL)

(GOAT BREEDING) (WOOL)

GLEMBOTSKIY, Ya.L.; ABELEVA, E.A.; LAPKIN, Yu.A.

Effect of fractionation of the gamma-ray dose an mutation frequency in apermatida of Drosophila melanogaster. Radioblologiia 1 no.1: 119-122 '61. (MEA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. (GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (ZOOLOGY—VARIATION)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RE

CIA-RDP86-00513R000500030005-8

27 1270

\$/560/61/000/010/009/016 D298/D302

AUTHORS

.Glembotskiy, Ya. L., Abelyeva, E. A., Lapkin,

Yu A and Parterov, G 1

TITLE:

The effect of cosmic flight factors on the occurrence frequency in Drosophila Melano gaster of recessive lethal mutations in the

X-chromosome

SOURCEL

Akademiya nauk SSSR Iskusstvennyye sputniki

Zemli no 10 Moscow, 1961, 61-68

TEXT Reference is made to early studies of mutagenic changes under the effects of ionizing radiation. Experiments on yeast and drosophila pointed out the minimal effect of cosmic radiation on the natural mutation process. Further studies on drosophila confirmed the insignificance of cosmic radiation in spontaneous mutation. More recent studies have been undertaken by the authors on two strains of Drosophila Melanogaster - the 2003.

Card 1/4

\$/560/61/000/010/009/016 D298/D302

The effect of cosmic

(D-32) and D 18 (D-18) to determine the natagenic effect after a cosmic flight on the organism. The flight of the 2nd Sputnik lasting about 24 hr. and conducted at a height of 300 km, was used to study the effects of cosmic radiation on the heredity of the drosophila Two types of tests were carried out: (1) to determine the occurrence frequency of recessive lethal mutations in the X-chromosome (sex linked), and (2) to determine the occurrence frequency of dominant lethal mutations causing death in the early developmental stage of heterozygous organisms in these mutations The mutability of the two spermatogenic stages was compared -- that of the spermatid and that of the mature sperms. The frequency of induced mutations was studied, depending on the frequency of spontaneous mutations. Cross-breeding of the flies which underwent cosmic flight was performed in August 196! to determine the sex linked recessive lethals. The Muller-5 method was used for this purpose The F₂ (second generation)culture percentage with no grey-red-eyed females was taken

Card 2/4

33311 8/560/61/000/010/009/016 D298/D302

The effect of cosmic.

as index of the occurrence frequency of recessive lethal mutations in the X-chromosomes of the females which had been in cosmic flight. In both strains (D-32 and D-18), it was found that the mutagenic effect is characterized by a statistically valid increased frequency of sex-linked recessive lethal mutations, whereby the D-18 strain (with a higher spontaneous mutability) appeared to be the more sensitive to mutagenic effect. The dotted nature of the induced mutations (20 tested cytologically) and the elevated frequency of mutation of the spermatid, as compared to the sperms, indicates their possible stipulation by cosmic radiation. It is emphasized that an accurate determination cannot be made of the role played by cosmic radiation in the mutagenic effect noted during relatively short cosmic Further experiments to clarify the mutagenic effect of vibrations, acceleration, and weightlessness should be carried out. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 11 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: 0. G. Fahmy.

Card 3/4

33313

\$/560/61/000/010/011/016 D298/D302

27 12.20

AUTHORS:

Glembotskiy, Ya. L., Prokof eva-Hel govekaya, A. A., Shamina, Z. B., Goldat, S. Yu., Khvostova, V. V., Valeva, C. A., Eyges, N. S., and Nevzgedina, L. V

Effect of cosmic flight factors on the heredity TITLE:

and development of actinomycetes and higher

plants

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki SOURCE.

Zemli no. 10. Moscow, 1961, 72-8;

The second cosmic space-ship was utilized to study the combined genetic effect of cosmic flight on organisms This article deals with the study of the following cultures: actino. myces erythreus, stems 2577 and 8594, and actinomyces streptomycini Kras., stem //(-3 (LS-3)). After the cosmic flight, the

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53.645

Effect of cosmic, .

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standards and experimental cultures were investigated according to: (1) vitality and (2) a microscopic characteristic of growth and development. The 2577 and 3594 stems differ by the sizes of their nuclear element in the spore and by their sensitivity to ultra-violet rays (UV). It is also assumed that they differ in their reaction to ionizing radiation. All the 4 tested stems were found to be sensitive to conditions of cosmic flight. The vitality (i.e., the number of spores which survived and developed colonies) of the radio-resistant act. erythreus 2577, as compared to the standards, increased 6 times; the no. 8594 decreased 12 times; the act. sureofacters 10.5-220 (LSB-2201) dropped in vitality by about 75% on the average. In the roots of all 5 types of experimental seeds, the percentage of chromosome changes was somewhat increased. However, only in the case of 2 types was this increase statistically valid. In 3 types of plants, in increase of mitosis was noted. In the case where the percentage of anaphases with chromosome changes was found

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Effect of cosmic.

to be high (about 5%), the tempo of mitosis fell. The conditions of cosmic flight stimulated the growth intensity compared to the standards. The following microscopic morphology features of the experimental cultures confirm this fact (a) development of a more basiphyllic and powerful gif, (b) growth of a thicker intertwining of mycelia, (c) lengthy growth of well-developed gifs. Data on the survival of the 8594 and 2577 stems are not completely valid since the concentrations of the spore suspensions of the control and experimental cultures were determined visually from the suspension turbidity. The morphology changes in the colonies were investigated on the act. erythreus 8594 and act, aureofaciens LSB-220!. Obtained data show that the morphology changes in the actinomyces, both in the experiment (cosmic flight) and control, lie within the same limits. The cytology analysis of agricultural plant seeds affected by cosmic flight was conducted by studying the chromosome impairment in the ana- and telophases of the first mitosis Obtained results

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Effect of cosmic. ..

showed that in all the investigated plants there is a certain increase of cells with chromosome changes, and in only 2-winter wheat and Spartanet's peas--is this increase statistically valid. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 5 references: 4 Sovietbloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: S. B. Pipkin W. N. Sullivan, Aerospace Med., 30, 585, 1959.

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1961

Card 4/4

12696

\$/747/62/000/000/020/025 D243/D307

12/11/2017

AUTHORS: Glembotskiy, Ya. L., Abeleva, E. A. and Lapkin, Yu. A.

TITLE: The effect of small doses of ionizing radiation on the

frequency of occurrence of sex-linked, recessive, lethal

mutations in brosophila

SoukCa: Radlatsionnaya genetika; sbornik rabot. Otd. biol. nauk

AN JSJR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 300-311

TLAT: The preliminary results are given of experiments carried out from 1959 to March 1961, to study the effect of 20 r doses of radiation on the frequency of sex-linked, recessive lethals, in relation to a) type of radiation-grays or high speed neutrons; b) radiation intensity — single or repeated doses; c) gamete development—mature operm or spermatids; d) interstrain differences in spontaneous mutation rate. It is stated that little work has been done on the effects of sub-25 r doses, especially as regards the existence of a threshold and accumulative effects. The experiments were carried out on A-48 and A-32 (D-18 and D-32) Drosophila lines, dif-

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The effect of small ...

3/747/62/000/000/020/025 D245/D307

fering considerably in the spontaneous rate of mutation. Spontaneous mar insuced lethels were detected by the Huller-5 method. Se 60 % rays were delivered at U.y) r/min. Experiments with high-speed neutrons began in May , 50, asin, a 1000 ky reactor, the dose intensity being 115 ryhr. The results refer only to experiments with D-32 line. The mathematical per doses of a radiation increased the frequency of recessive lethils in sperm and spermitteds and repeated registion produced a cumulative, mutagenic effect. The relative frequency of recessive lethnis per radiation induced by repeated 5 r radiation agrees with the data of other authors using higher single doses. The mutagenic effect of nigh-speed neutrons is 1 1/2 -E times greater than that of g rays. Spermatids had a higher mutation wite than sperm, with both types of midiation. No threshold offect was remonstrated and it is suggested that, should a threshold be detection, is will be specific to the type of radiation, type of matertion, as a of sime togenesis, and the organism. The danger to namen germinal cells of low coses of frays, and especially, high-ADDOGIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of siplogical Physics, AS USSR, Moscow)

GLEMBOTSKIY, Ya.L.; AHELEVA, E.A.; LAPKIN, Yu.A.; PARFENDV, G.P.

Effect of space flight factors on the frequency of the appearance of recessive lethal mutations in the x-chromosoms of Drosophila melanogaster. Probl.kom.biol. 1:219-231 '62. (MIRA 15:12) (SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(VARIATION (BIOLOGY))

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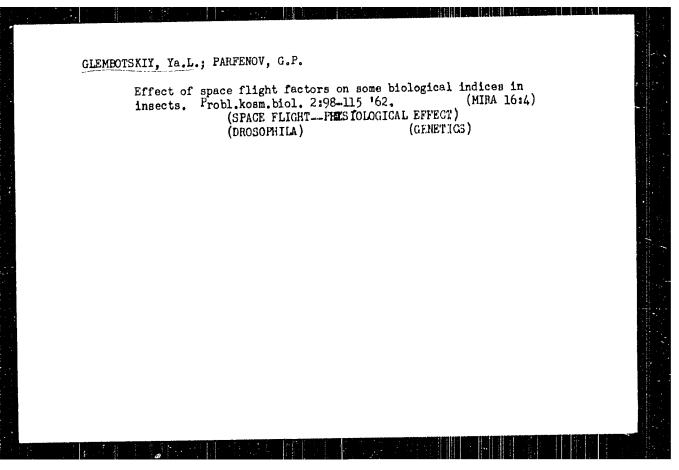
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(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)



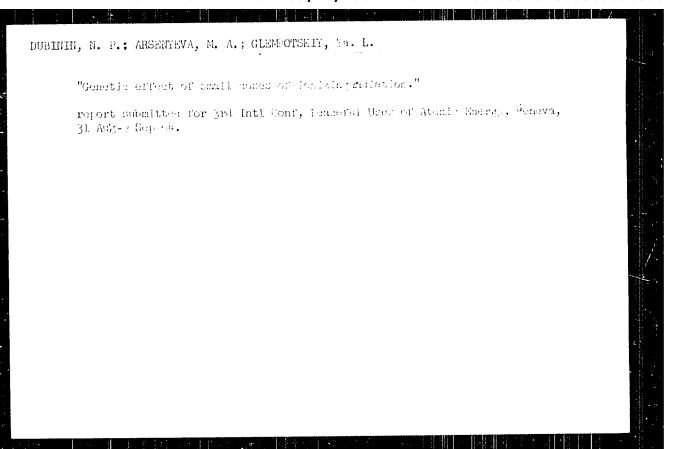
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Influence of space flight factors on the frequency of occurence of sexlinked recensive lethal mutations in Drosophila melanogaster. Isk.sput.Zem. no.15:113-119 163. (MIRA 16:4) (Space biology)

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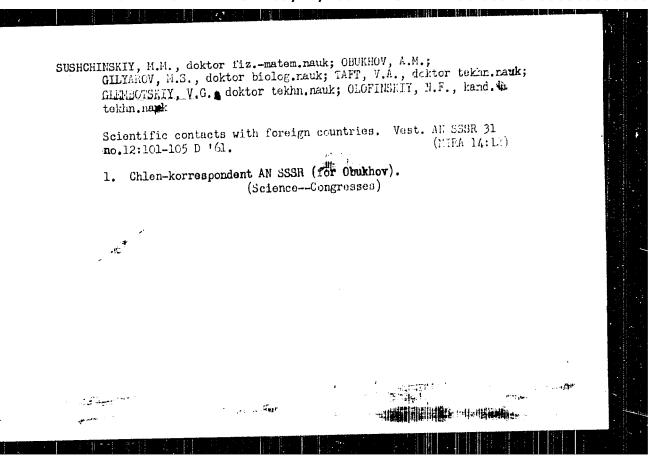
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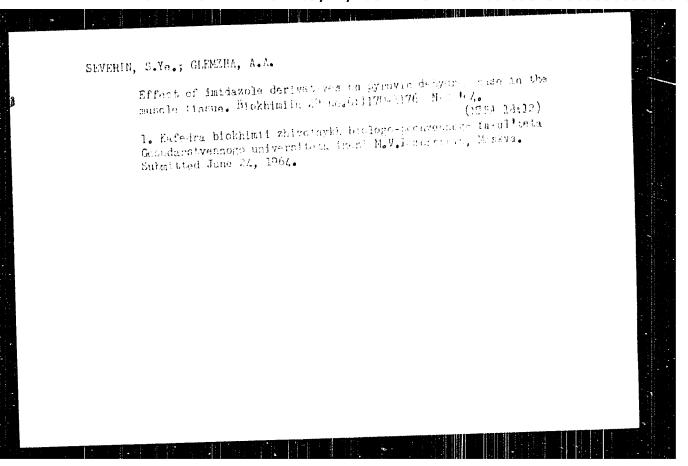
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1. Kierownik: prof. dr. B. Stepowski. Bytom, Klinika Poleznicza i Chorob Kobiecych, Al. Batorego 15.

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GLENC, Franciszek

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erosion & runt., ther., electrocoagulation (Pol))
(ELECTROSOGULATION, in various dis.
cervical crosion & runt. (Pol))

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Depression of lactation by synthofolin. Gin.polska 30 no.5:
559-562 S-0 '59.

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Sl. A.M. w
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(DIETHYLSTILBESTROL pharmacol)

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CEKANSKI, Adam; GLENC, Franciszek; JONEK, Jan

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(MENOPAUSE) (MUCOUS MEMBRANE)

(ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE) (HISTOCHEMISTRT)

(ACID PHOSPHATASE) (ADENGCHNE TRIPPICSPHATASE)

(UTERUS) (FALLOPIAN TUBES)

JONEK, Jan; ZENEEGG, Serian; GLZEC, Francissek

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HUNGARY/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 100064

Author : Gleria, J.

Inst : Application of Isotopes and Investigation of Fertilizers

Orig Pub : Agrokem. es. talaj., 1957, 6, No 3, 237-244

Abstract : No abstract.

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1. "Agrokemia es Talajtan" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 80047.

Author : Glesalyan, L.S.

Inst : Title : On the So-Called Active Mavements of a Dop's Paw.

Orig Fub: Izv. AM ArmSSR. Biol. i s.-kh. n., 1957, 10 No 8.

59-63.

Abstract: Conditioned food reflexes of a passive idea of the

posterior right paw were formed in dogs. The active movement of this paw, observed between application of stimulators, did not depend on the degree of satintion of the dog. Defore the application in the storetype of a negative conditioned stimulator, and following

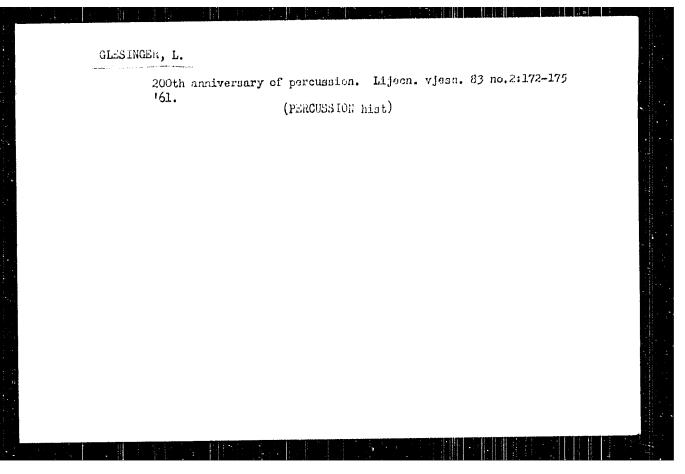
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Manufacture of stained asbestes cerent roofing. p. 238.

STAVBA. (Poverenictvo stavebnictva) Bratislava, Gzechoslovskia. Vol. 6, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

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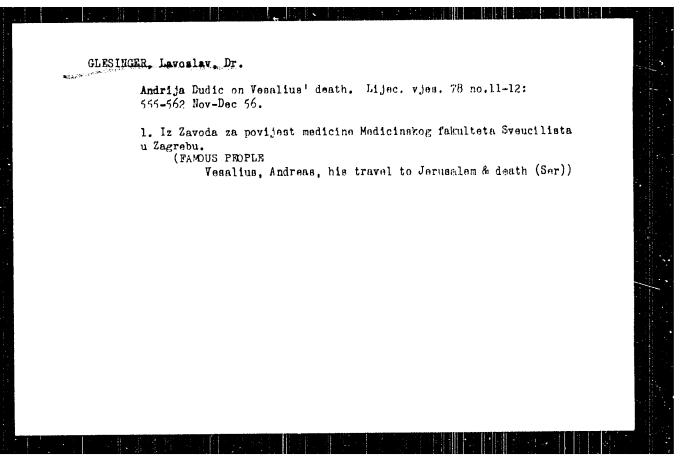
1. Iz zavoda za povijest medicine Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(GOUT, epidemiol.

Yugosl., hist.)

(KIDNNYS, calculi

epidemiol. in Yugosl., hist.)



YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Lavoslav GLESINGER, Institute for the Mistory of Matural, Medical and Mathematical Sciences of the Yugoslav academy of Arts and Sciences (Institut za povijest prirodnih, matematickih i medicinskih nauka JAZU Jugoslavenska Akademija Enamosti i Umjetnosti, Jagreb

"Anton Mihelic (1748-1818) and Mis Contribution to Neurophysiology."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 3, 1963; FF 307-315.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Review of the work of this Slovenian physician and teacher classmate (in Vienna) of Prochazka, who taught physiology pathology and materia medica in Frague, was later dean of medical school there, wrote 8 medical books in which he gave the "coup de grace" to old theories of nerve transmission through hollow nerves or by mechanical vibration or oscillation. Sixty-two historical references.

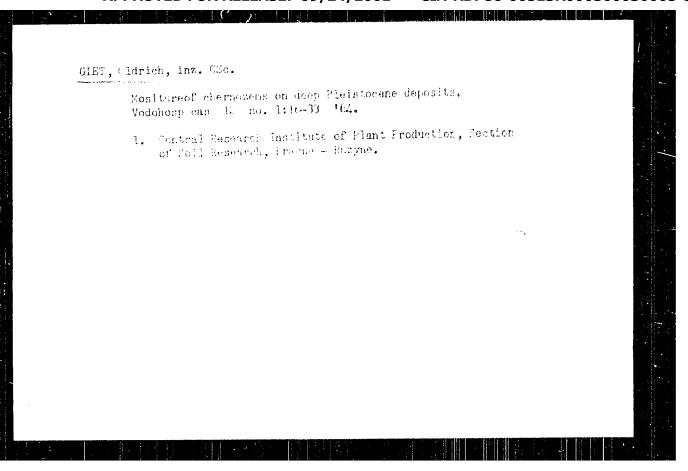
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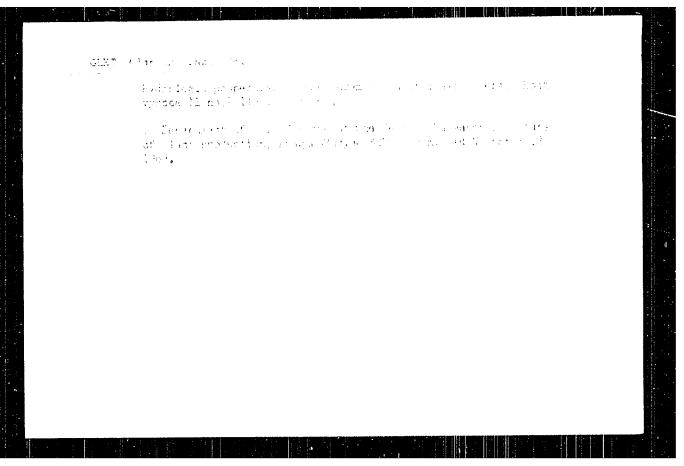
GLET, Oldrich, inz. CSc.

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GALDINA, E.M.; GLETMAN, B.A.; GINZBURG, L.B.; GUTGF, V.G.;

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A.Ye.; KUZYAK, V.A.; MAKAROV, A.V.; FOLIYAK, V.V.; FOFOVA,

E.M.; PSYABIGHTKOV, V.I.; SELTYBRIL, J.G.; SILVESTROVICH,

G.I., kand. tekhm. nauk, dot.; SGLOMIN, B.V.; THKKIN, B.C.;

TYKACHILDKIY, I.D.; CHIGATEVA, V.F.; SHLAH, I.D.; ELIKING,

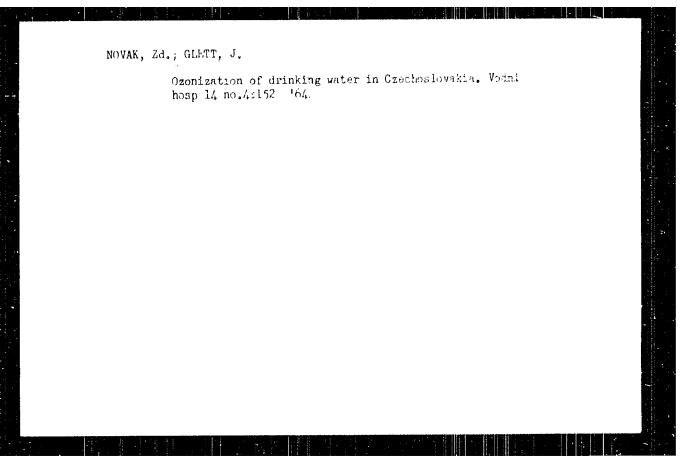
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tekhmiki mSFSR, doktor tekhm. nauk, prof., red.; GCTGGOVA.

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C. E. E. P. A. Mar V. C. VA.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical Bond

B-4

Abs Jour

: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3513

Author

: Glevashev, G. Ya.

Inct

: Kazan' University

Title

: Dependence of the Configuration of the Resonance absorp-

tion Curve on the Temperature.

Orig Pub

: Uch, zap. Kazanskogo un-ta, 1956, 116, Ro t, 121-126

Abstract

: For the system of spins of a crystal of suppressed orbital magnetism there have been calculated the moments of resonance curve of absorption of zero (1,0), first (Δy_i) , second (Δy_i) , fourth (Δy_i) orders, taking into account the temperature dependence. Energy of the system of spins consists of energy in the external field H_{C} and energy of dipole and exchange interaction $H_{\frac{1}{2}}$. In the calculations, it was considered that Ho >> H1 and g 3 H << kT (H - external field). . Moments of the curve

were calculated in relation to Larmor frequency.

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule. Chemical Bond

B-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1997, 3513

since their exchange energies differ in sign, temperature variation of width of sine must differ: In ferromagnetics the width decreases with drop in temperature, while in antiferromagnetics it increases. This is confirmed by experiments (Bloembergen N., Phys. Rev., 1950, 78, 572; Chanara T. at al., Phys. Pev., 1951, 82, 285). In the approximation at which calculations were made up to 1/kT, the moments Δ_{ν} Δ_{ν} do not depend on H; however the moment of first order is proportional to H: $\Delta_{\nu} = -(-1) \lambda_{\nu} \beta H/2 - (-1) \lambda_{\nu} \beta H/2$

Card 3/3

- 1.2 -

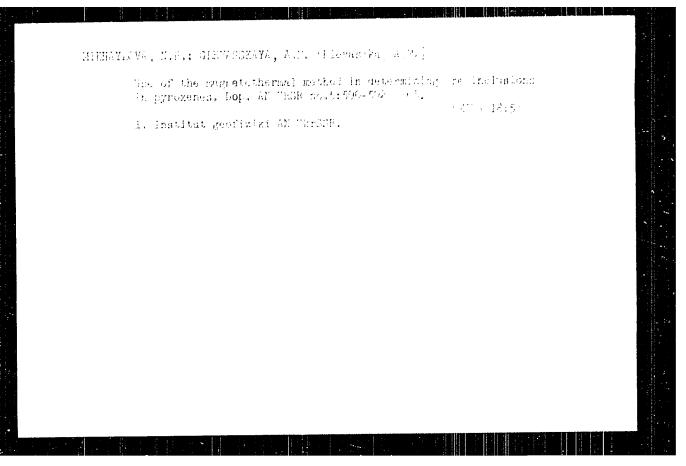
MIKHAYLOVA, Ninel' Petrovna; GLEVAGGRAYA, Alla Mikhaylovka;
KRUTIKHOVOKAYA, Z.A., kahl. geol.-miner. nauz, otv.
red.; SERDYUK, O.F., red.

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Ukrainian bhield and its ucc in geology] Namagnichamnost'
osmovnykh i ul'traosnovnykh porod Ukrainskogo shehita i ee
ispol'zovanie v geologii. Niev, Baukava dumka, 1965.
188 p. (EIRA 1888)

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Plenum of the Commission on a Gonatent Field and Falsomagnetism.

Dop. AN URSR no.2:279-280 *64. (MIRA 17:5)



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Zenes via garybos machanization kinadian. V. hanse, ladgmin
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